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STUDIES IN AMERICAN ORCHIDS VI

BY
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DURING the summer of 1964, I visited Europe and studied the orchid material of the Lindley Herbarium at Kew Gardens, England, and of the Reichenbach Herbarium at the Natural History Museum, Vienna, Austria. The taxonomic decisions presented in this paper are the result of the research carried out at these places. To my colleagues Dr. Victor S. Summerhayes, Kew Gardens, and Dr. Karl Rechinger, Natural History Museum, I wish to express my sincere thanks for their kind cooperation during my visit. This study and the travel to Europe was made possible by a Grant-in-Aid for Research, GB 1858, issued by the National Science Foundation which is likewise gratefully acknowledged.

Sobralia D'Orbignyana *Reichb.f.* in Xenia Orch. 2: 179, 1873.

Sobralia semperflorens Krzl. in Viert. Nat. Gesellsch. Zurich 6: 428, 1915.

Chloraea sobraloides Krzl. in Notizbl. Bot. Mus. Berlin 7: 447, 1921.

Sobralia Kalbreyeri Schltr. in Notizbl. Bot. Mus. Berlin 7: 531, 1921.

Sobralia parviflora L.O.Wms. in Lilloa 3: 475, 1938.

Both *Sobralia semperflorens* and *Sobralia parviflora* are based on *Bang 2290* from Bolivia. When Williams de-

scribed his *S. parviflora*, he also cited specimens from Colombia. These Colombian specimens apparently represent Kraenzlin's concept of *S. Kalbreyeri*. My examination of these materials confirms my belief in their identity with *S. D'Orbignyana*, of which I have also studied the type in the Vienna Herbarium.

Spiranthes coccinea *Garay nom. nov.*

Basionym: *Stenorhynchus cernuus* Lindl. in Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 15: 386, 1845, not *Spiranthes cernua* (L.) L.C.Rich.

This striking and locally uncommon species is known from Colombia and Ecuador. It is closely related to the Peruvian *Spiranthes corymbosa* Krzl.

Erythrodes serripetala *Garay sp. nov.*

Terrestre, usque ad 40 cm. alta; rhizomate prorepenti; foliis tenuibus, anguste ovatis, acutis, basi in vaginam transeuntibus, vaginis inclusis usque ad 8 cm. longis, 1.7 cm. latis; inflorescentia erecta, paululo arcuata, laxiflora, usque ad 30 cm. longa; bracteis lineari-lanceolatis, acuminatis, 1.5–2 cm. longis; floribus inversis; sepalo postico ovato, obtuso, uninervo, 5 mm. longo, 2 mm. lato; sepalis lateralibus paululo obliquis, ovatis, obtusis, uninervis, 6 mm. longis, 2 mm. latis; petalis anguste oblanceolatis, acutis, margine exteriore serrulatis, uninervis, 5 mm. longis, 1 mm. latis; labello bipartito, partitione basilari cymbiformi, partitione antica elliptico-subrotunda, acuta; toto labello 4 mm. longo, 1.5 mm. lato; calcare clavato-cylindrico, 5 mm. longo.

Without proper locality and collector. TYPE in Herbarium of the Natural History Museum, Vienna (*Reichenbach 37739*) (W).

This new species, probably of Andean origin, is easily distinguished from other members of the genus by its serrate petals.

Platystele microtantha (*Schltr.*) *Garay comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Pleurothallis mirotantha* Schltr. in Fedde Rep. 3: 276, 1907.

Synonym: *Pleurothallis perparva* Standl. & L.O.Wms. in Ceiba 3: 193, 1953.

This miniature species until now has been known only from Costa Rica. A collection by *F.C. Lehman s.n.*, from the vicinity of Buenaventura in Colombia, extends its range to the mainland of South America.

Platystele misera (*Lindl.*) *Garay comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Pleurothallis misera* Lindl., Folia Orch. Pleurothallis 36, 1859.

Synonym: *Humboldtia misera* O.Ktze., Rev. Gen. Pl. pt. 2: 668, 1891.

This species, formerly known only from Peru, is now represented in the Orchid Herbarium of Oakes Ames by several collections from Colombia.

Scaphosepalum carpophorum (*Krzl.*) *Garay comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Masdevallia carpophora* Krzl. in Fedde Rep. 17: 427, 1921.

Synonym: *Scaphosepalum Endresianum* Krzl. in Fedde Rep. 17: 435, 1921.

An examination of the types of both, *Masdevallia carpophora* and *Scaphosepalum Endresianum* indicates that they are conspecific. Both types were collected by Endres in Costa Rica.

Porroglossum amethystinum (*Rchb.f.*) *Garay comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Masdevallia amethystina* Rchb.f. in Otia Bot. Hamb. 1: 14, 1878.

Synonym: *Porroglossum colombianum* Schltr. in Fedde Rep. Beih. 7: 83, 1920.

Scaphosepalum amethystinum Schltr.in Fedde Rep. Beih. 8: 119, 1921.

This rare Ecuadorian species has been collected only twice since the original collection was made by Jameson in 1857. *Porroglossum colombianum*, as illustrated by Schlechter, is identical with *P. amethystinum*, of which I have studied the type.

Porroglossum Xipheres (*Rchb.f.*) *Garay comb.nov.*

Basionym: *Masdevallia Xipheres* Rchb.f. in Linnaea 41: 12, 1876.

Synonym: *Scaphosepalum Xipheres* Schltr. in Fedde Rep. Beih. 7: 220, 1920.

When Reichenbach described *Masdevallia Xipheres*, he assigned it to the section "Echidna". This section now comprises the genus *Porroglossum*. *Porroglossum Xipheres* is very similar to *P. amethystinum* in general appearance, but its hirsute peduncle and *Restrepia*-like petals easily differentiate the two species from one another.

Pleurothallis hypnicola *Lindl.* in Bot. Reg. 28: Misc. p. 75, 1842.

Lepanthes Wawreana Barb. Rodr., Gen. et Sp. Orch. Nov. 2: 46, 1882.

Humboldtia hypnicola O.Ktze., Rev. Gen. Pl. pt. 2: 667, 1891.

Pleurothallis cuneifolia Cogn. in Mart. Fl. Bras. 3, pt. 4: 441, 1906.

An examination of the type of *Pleurothallis hypnicola* in the Lindley Herbarium indicates that *P. cuneifolia* is merely a form with luxuriant growth of that species.

Pleurothallis parva *Rolfe* in Kew Bull. 33, 1895.

Pleurothallis sonderanoides Hoehne in Arch. Inst. Biol. S. Paulo 2: 30, 1929.

I have studied the type of *Pleurothallis parva* in the Kew Herbarium and have found it to represent the well-known *P. sonderanoides.*

Restrepia nittiorhyncha (*Lindl.*) *Garay comb. nov.*
Basionym: *Pleurothallis nittiorhyncha* Lindl. Folia. Orch. Pleuroth. 20, 1859.
Synonym: *Restrepia Schlimii* Rchb. f. in Linnaea 41: 45, 1876.

Examination of the type specimens of both *Pleurothallis nittiorhyncha* and *Restrepia Schlimii* fail to reveal any differences between them either in vegetative appearance or in general floral morphology. Most probably both types came from the same collection, since they were collected by Schlim at Ocaña.

Octomeria chloidophylla (*Rchb.f.*) *Garay comb. nov.*
Basionym: *Pleurothallis chloidophylla* Rchb. f. in Linnaea 22: 830, 1849.
Synonym: *Humboldtia chloidophylla* O. Ktze. Rev. Gen. Pl. pt. 2: 667, 1891.
Octomeria Dusenii Schltr. in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 7: 324, 1919.

An examination of the type of *Pleurothallis chloidophylla* revealed eight pollinia in the anther. *Octomeria Dusenii*, of which I have seen ample material, is conspecific with *O. chloidophylla.*

Octomeria sagittata (*Rchb.f.*) *Garay comb. nov.*
Basionym: *Pleurothallis sagittata* Rchb. f. in Wawra, Bot. Reise Maxim. Bras. 150, 1866.
Synonym: *Octomeria Juergensii* Schltr. in Fedde Rep. Beih. 35: 64, 1925.

It is unfortunate that Reichenbach chose a rather badly shrivelled flower upon which to describe and illus-

trate this species. On examination of the type of *Pleurothallis sagittata*, I found eight pollinia, a character ascribed to the genus *Octomeria*. Moreover, the lip is not sagittate, as shown on the illustration prepared by Reichenbach, but merely short-clawed, as commonly observed in *Octomeria Juergensii* Schltr.

Epidendrum roseum *Gerard* in Portef. Hort. 2: 66, t., 1848.

Epidendrum Jenischianum Rchb.f. in Fl. des Serres 9: 98, 1853.

A comparison of the type of *Epidendrum Jenischianum* with that of the published plate of *E. roseum* convinces me that the two are conspecific. Both concepts are based on plants collected in Bahia, Brazil.

Epidendrum sculptum *Rchb.f.* in Bonpl. 2: 89, 1854.

Epidendrum sculptum var. *linearifolium* Rchb.f. in Linnaea 41: 131, 1877.

Epidendrum florijugum Barb. Rodr. Gen. et Sp. Orch. Nov. 1: 57, 1877.

Epidendrum colonense Ames, Sched. Orch. 1: 14, 1922.

Epidendrum sculptum var. *Arevaloi* Schltr. in Fedde Rep. Beih. 27: 74, 1924.

Huebneria yauaperyensis auct. non Schltr. in Hoehne, Icon. Orch. Brasil. t. 99, 1949.

This rare species has recently been noted from Colombia. *Epidendrum florijugum* is noted here for the first time as a new synonym. A copy of Barbosa Rodrigues' original drawing of *E. florijugum* (as published by Cogniaux in Martius' *Flora Brasiliensis*) has recently been re-published by Hawkes as *Huebneria yauaperyensis* in his "Encyclopaedia of Cultivated Orchids".

Reichenbachanthus emarginatus *Garay nom. nov.*

Basionym: *Hexisea reflexa* Reichb.f. in Linnaea 41: 131, 1877, not *Reichenbachanthus reflexus* (Lindl.) Brade.

Synonym: *Fractiunguis reflexa* Schltr. in An. Mem. Inst. Butan. 1, pt. 4: 56, 1922.

A critical examination of the type of *Hexisea reflexa* Rchb.f. has shown it to be quite dissimilar in its floral morphology to *Scaphyglottis reflexa* Lindl. These two species have been confused with one another, due to the apparent similarity in their vegetative structures and size of the flowers. They were treated by me as one in *Venezuelan Orchids* under the name of *Reichenbachanthus reflexus* (Lindl.) Brade.

Scaphyglottis bicornis (*Lindl.*) *Garay comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Hexadesmia bicornis* Lindl. in Bot. Reg. 30: Misc. p. 41, 1841.

Synonym: *Scaphyglottis ruberrima* var. *aurea* Rchb.f. in Linnaea 22: 856, 1849.

Tetragamestus aureus Rchb.f. in Bonpl. 2: 22, 1854.

Scaphyglottis genychila Schltr. in Fedde Rep. Beih. 7: 122, 1920.

Scaphyglottis aurea Foldats in Acta Biol. Venez. 2: 381, 1959.

Hexisea aurea Dressler in Taxon 13: 246, 1964.

An examination of the type of *Hexadesmia bicornis* in the Lindley Herbarium confirms Reichenbach's contention that his *Tetragamestus aureus* may be conspecific with it. I have examined a series of specimens from Venezuela and Colombia, and in each instance I found only four pollinia in the anthers. The lip is somewhat

sigmoid, a character which alone does not warrant the inclusion of this species in the genus *Hexisea*, as proposed by Dressler.

Teuscheria Wageneri (*Rchb.f.*) *Garay comb. nov.*
Basionym: *Bifrenaria Wageneri* Rchb.f. in Bonpl. 2: 17, 1854.
Synonym: *Teuscheria venezuelana* Garay in Rhodora 61: 39, 1959.

Recently, I had the opportunity to examine the type specimen in the Reichenbach Herbarium of the poorly described *Bifrenaria Wageneri*. This examination convinces me that my *Teuscheria venezuelana* is identical in every respect with Reichenbach's type.

Chondrorhyncha flaveola (*Linden & Rchb.f.*) *Garay comb. nov.*
Basionym: *Zygopetalum flaveolum* Linden & Rchb.f. in Walp. Ann. Bot. Syst. 6: 662, 1863.
Synonym: *Stenia fimbriata* Linden & Rchb.f. in Gard. Chron. 1313, 1868.
Chondrorhyncha fimbriata Rchb.f. in Saund. Ref. Bot. 2: t. 107, 1878.
Kefersteinia flaveola Schltr. in Fedde Rep. Beih. 7: 266, 1920.

It is rather unfortunate that the type of *Zygopetalum flaveolum* consists only of a colored drawing, which was prepared by Mr. Schlim in the field. Yet this drawing is so carefully executed that it leaves no doubt as to its identity with *Chondrorhyncha fimbriata*, a species that still grows in the vicinity of Ocaña, where Schlim collected it over one hundred years ago.

Cochleanthes picta (*Rchb.f.*) *Garay comb. nov.*
Basionym: *Warscewiczella picta* Rchb.f. in Gard. Chron. n.s. 20: 8, 1883.

At the time when Schultes and I published our paper on *Cochleanthes*, *Warscewiczella picta* was, unfortunately, overlooked. This distinctive Costa Rican species is quite rare in collections.

Pescatoria euglossa *Rchb.f.* in Gard. Chron. n.s. 6: 808, 1876.

Zygopetalum euglossum Rchb.f. in Gard. Chron. n.s. 6: 808, 1876.

Zygopetalum Roezlii var. *euglossum* Rchb.f. in Otia Bot. Hamb. 1: 8, 1878.

Bollea Schroederiana Sander in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 17: 497, 1895.

Pescatoria Schroederiana Rolfe in Orch. Rev. 8: 68, 1900.

Rolfe had noted as early as 1900 that *Bollea Schroederiana* is referable to the genus *Pescatoria*. Recently, I had an opportunity to compare *Pescatoria Schroederiana* with *P. euglossa*, and I found the two to be conspecific.

Maxillaria carinulata *Rchb.f.* in Linnaea 41: 6, 1876.

Camaridium lamprochlamys Schltr. in Fedde Rep. Beih. 7: 177, 1920.

The record of the type of *Camaridium lamprochlamys* in the Orchid Herbarium of Oakes Ames agrees in every respect with the type of *Maxillaria carinulata*, which I studied in the Reichenbach Herbarium. *Maxillaria carinulata*, according to the notes made by Reichenbach on the herbarium sheet, was collected by Roezl in Medellín, Colombia.

Maxillaria nubigena (*Rchb.f.*) *C. Schweinf.* in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harv. Univ. 11: 282, 1945.

Basionym: *Ornithidium nubigenum* Rchb.f. in Walp. Ann. Bot. Syst. 6: 488, 1863.

Synonym: *Ornithidium compactum* Schltr. in Fedde Rep. Beih. 7: 177, 1920.
Pachyphyllum pamplonense Krzl. in Pflanzenr. IV. 50, Heft 83: 27, 1923.

An examination of the type of *Pachyphyllum pamplonense* in the herbarium of the Natural History Museum, Vienna, shows clearly that Kraenzlin based his concept on a tracing of the type specimen of *Ornithidium nubigenum*.

The record of the type of *Camaridium compactum* Schltr. in the Orchid Herbarium of Oakes Ames likewise has been found to be identical with *Maxillaria nubigena*.

Maxillae Caucae *Garay nom. nov.*

Basionym: *Maxillaria parvula* Schltr. in Fedde Rep. Beih. 27: 176, 1924 not *Max. parvula* Hook. 1827.

This rather common species is a close relative of *Maxillaria variabilis* Batem. *Maxillaria parvula* Schltr. is a later homonym—hence the new name.

Maxillaria parviflora (*Poepp. & Endl.*) *Garay comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Scaphyglottis parviflora* Poepp. & Endl. Nov. Gen. ac Sp. 1: 58, 1836.

Synonym: *Ornithidium parviflorum* Rchb.f. in Bonpl. 2: 19, 1854.
Maxillaria ignea Hort. ex Rchb.f. in Bonpl. 2: 19, 1854.
Maxillaria exigua Regel in Ind. Hort. Sem. Petrop. 21, 1855.
Sophronitis ochroleuca Hort. ex Regel in Ind. Hort. Sem. Petrop. 21, 1855.
Maxillaria surinamensis Focke ex Rchb.f. in Walp. Ann. Bot. Syst. 6: 492, 1863.
Ornithidium chloroleucum Barb. Rodr. Gen. et Sp. Orch. Nov. 2: 208, 1881.

Ornithidium virescens Schltr. in Fedde Rep. Beih. 27: 102, 1924.
Maxillaria purpurea var. *parviflora* C. Schweinf. in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harv. Univ. 11: 285, 1945.
Pseudomaxillaria chloroleuca Hoehne in Arqu. Bot. Estad. Sao Paulo n.s. form. maior 2 pt. 4: 72, 1947.

An examination of the type of *Scaphyglottis parviflora* in the Herbarium of the Natural History Museum, Vienna, has revealed only a single leaf for each pseudobulb (not two, as depicted by Poeppig) and three lobes to the lip. A good illustration of this species is found in Martius' *Flora Brasiliensis*, vol. 3, pt. 6: t. 25, f. 1, 1904, under the name of *Ornithidium chloroleucum*. This species has always lateral inflorescences, a character which automatically excludes it from the genus *Scaphyglottis*.

Maxillaria ramosa *Ruíz & Pav.* Syst. Veg. 1: 226, 1798.
Dendrobium ramosum Pers. Syn. Pl. 2: 524, 1807.
Scaphyglottis pendula Poepp. & Endl. Nov. Gen. ac Sp. 1: 58, 1836.
Scaphyglottis Tafallae Rchb.f. in Linnaea 22; 855, 1849.
Ornithidium Tafallae Rchb.f. in Bonpl. 2: 18, 1854.
Ornithidium pendulum Cogn. in Mart. Fl. Bras. 3, pt. 6: 92, 1904.
Ornithidium dichotomum Schltr. in Fedde Rep. Beih. 7: 178, 1920.
Maxillaria pendula C.Schweinf. in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harv. Univ. 11: 285, 1945.
Maxillaria Tafallae C.Schweinf. in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harv. Univ. 11: 288, 1945.
In the Delessert Herbarium, Geneva, there is a speci-

men collected by Pavón. The label attached to the specimen in Pavón's handwriting reads: "Orchis ramosa, Fl. P. & C. no. 16, Chicoplaya, 97". A second label attached to this specimen shows in Reichenbach's hand writing "Ornithidium ramosum Rchb.". Fragments of this collection are in the Reichenbach herbarium, and upon these fragments *Scaphyglottis Tafallae* Rchb.f. was established in 1849.

A comparison of these materials with the rather scanty original description of *Maxillaria ramosa* indicates that the material in the Delessert Herbarium represents most probably the actual holotype. This assumption is strengthened by the coincidence of the specific name "ramosa" as well as "Fl. P. & C. no. 16" on the label with the actual data published in "Flora of Peru & Chile" where *Maxillaria ramosa* is no. 16 in the enumeration of species.

Moreover, my study of the type of *Scaphyglottis pendula* confirms Reichenbach's observation (cf. Bonpl. 2: 18, 1854) that this species is inseparable from *Scaphyglottis Tafallae* Rchb.f.

Maxillaria ruberrima (*Lindl.*) *Garay comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Scaphyglottis ruberrima* Lindl. Orch. Linden. 22, 1846.

Synonym: *Ornithidium ruberrimum* Rchb.f. in Walp. Ann. Bot. Syst. 6: 489, 1863.

This apparently rare species from the Venezuelan Andes has not hitherto been transferred to the genus *Maxillaria*. The genus *Maxillaria*, as understood today, includes the genera *Ornithidium* and *Camaridium*.

Maxillaria speciosa *Rchb.f.* in Gard. Chron. n.s. 6: 196, 1876.

Maxillaria scurrilis Hort. ex Rolfe in Orch. Rev. 8: 234, 1900.

After having studied the type of *Maxillaria speciosa* in the Reichenbach Herbarium, I am convinced that the horticulturally well-known *Maxillaria scurrilis* is identical with that species. *Maxillaria speciosa* was originally collected in Colombia by Klaboch; a recent collection by *Asplund 17411* establishes its occurrence in Chiriboga, Prov. Pichincha, Ecuador.

Plectrophora alata (*Rolfe*) *Garay comb. nov.*
Basionym: *Trichocentrum alatum* Rolfe in Kew Bull. 197, 1898.

The type specimen of *Trichocentrum alatum* in the Kew Herbarium shows clearly that the spur of the flower is formed by the lateral sepals and not by the lip as described by Rolfe, hence a transfer to the genus *Plectrophora* is necessary. I have examined material of this species from Colombia and Panama.

Capanemia superflua (*Rchb.f.*) *Garay comb. nov.*
Basionym: *Oncidium superfluum* Rchb.f. in Walp. Ann. Bot. Syst. 6: 721, 1863.
Synonym: *Capanemia uliginosa* Barb. Rodr. Gen. et Sp. Orch. Nov. 1: 137, 1877.
Rodriguezia anomala Rolfe in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 9: 728, 1891.
Rodriguezia uliginosa Cogn. in Mart. Fl. Bras. 3, pt. 6: 169, 1904.

The holotype of *Oncidium superfluum* is in the Kew Herbarium. On the type sheet, there is an annotation by Rolfe indicating that he considers it to be referable to *Rodriguezia anomala*. Cogniaux in Martius' *Flora Brasiliensis* united *Rodriguezia anomala* with *Capanemia uliginosa*. Since we are dealing with only one species under different names, the above combination is proposed, in accord with the rule of priority.

Sigmatostalix graminea (*Poepp. & Endl.*) *Rchb.f.* in Bot. Zeit. 10: 769, 1852.

Basionym: *Specklinia graminea* Poepp. & Endl. Nov. Gen. ac Sp. 1: 51, 1836.

Synonym: *Sigmatostalix peruviana* Rolfe in Kew Bull. 371, 1910.

Sigmatostalix pusilla Schltr. in Fedde Rep. 10: 392, 1912.

Sigmatostalix bicornuta Rolfe in Kew Bull. 342, 1913.

Petalocentrum pusillum Schltr. in Fedde Rep. 15: 145, 1918.

Petalocentrum angustifolium Schltr. in Fedde Rep. 15: 145, 1918.

Petalocentrum bicornutum Schltr. in Fedde Rep. Beih. 9; 179, 1921.

Unfortunately, until recently we have had no clear understanding of the floral morphology of *Sigmatostalix graminea*, although it is the type of the genus. The original illustration of this species by Poeppig is very misleading, especially for floral details. As a matter of fact, they maybe called the product of pure imagination. Reichenbach in *Xenia Orchidacea* published new details for *Sigmatostalix graminea*, which he claimed to have based on examinination of the original material. If the claim be correct, then Reichenbach must have examined some poorly preserved flowers. In 1964, I studied Poeppig's original material and made careful dissections. These dissections revealed a hitherto unknown feature of this species, namely a small, tooth-like projection on the external side of the petals. This very character was employed by Schlechter in establishing *Petalocentrum* as a distinct genus beside *Sigmatostalix*. Consequently, the genus *Petalocentrum* is untenable. A correct illustration of *Sigmatostalix graminea* is to be found in *Fedde*

Repertorium Specierum Novarum Beihefte 58: t. 59, nr. 234 under *Petalocentrum angustifolium* Schltr.

Zygostates Bradei (*Schltr.*) *Garay comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Dipteranthus Bradei* Schltr. in Anex. Mem. Inst. Butan. Soc. Bot. 1, pt. 4: 65, 1922.

Synonym: *Zygostates rotundiglossa* Pabst in An. XIV Congr. Soc. Bot. Bras. 21, 1963.

Recently, I saw a specimen of this species in the Reichenbach Herbarium with an unpublished name under *Zygostates*. The material was collected by Fritz Mueller in Santa Catarina. *Zygostates rotundiglossa* is in no way separable from this species.

Ornithocephalus stenoglottis *Rchb.f.* in Flora 69: 551, 1886.

Ornithocephalus longilabris Schltr. in Fedde Rep. Beih. 9: 114, 1921.

When Reichenbach described *Ornithocephalus stenoglottis*, he recorded neither the country of origin nor the name and number of the collector. The type specimen in the Reichenbach Herbarium, however, shows *F. C. Lehmann 3370*. Both Schlechter and Schweinfurth assign this species to Peru, but I am sure it is of Colombian origin, for Lehmann collected in South America only in Colombia and in neighboring parts of Ecuador.

Sphyrastylis Escobariana *Garay sp. nov.*

Epiphytica, ascendenti, usque ad 10 cm. alta; radicibus leviter flexuosis, glabris; caulibus abbreviatis, vaginis foliorum omnino obtectis, 2 cm. longis; foliis ensiformibus, imbricatis, cum vaginis articulatis, 5 cm. longis, 0.5 cm. latis; inflorescentiis lateralibus, muriculato-hispidulis, usque ad basin floriferis, multifloris, 9–10 cm. longis; bracteis ovato-lanceolatis, acutis, ovariis pedicellatis plus duplo longioribus, 0.5–0.6 cm. longis: floribus satis car-

nosis, apertis, viridi-flavis; sepalis inter se simillimis, oblongo-obovatis, apice obtusis, dorsaliter cristato-carinatis, 3.5 mm. longis, 2 mm. latis; sepalis lateralibus paululo obliquis; petalis suborbicularibus apice rotundatis, margine irregulariter denticulatis, dorsaliter a basi usque ad medium cristato-carinatis, 4 mm. longis, 3.5 mm. latis; labello porrecto, oblongo-ligulato, apice rotundato, basi callo bipartito in medio excavato ornato, 5 mm. longo, 1.5 mm. lato: columna humili, 2 mm. alta; rostello valde evoluto, 2 mm. longo; ovario pedicellato 3 mm. longo.

COLOMBIA: Departamento de Antioquia; Heliconia. 1800 m. alt. Coll. *Gilberto Escobar R. no. 104*. TYPE! TYPE in the Orchid Herbarium of Oakes Ames.

This new species differs from *Sphyrastylis Hoppii* Schltr. in being much smaller vegetatively and in having a dissimilar lip. It is named in honor of my good friend, Sr. Gilberto Escobar R., who, through his collecting, has contributed much to our knowledge of the orchid flora of Colombia.

Sphyrastylis cryptantha (*C. Schweinf. & P. H. Allen*) *Garay comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Oakes-Amesia cryptantha* C. Schweinf. & P. H. Allen in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harvard Univ. 13; 134, 1948.

An examination of the type of *Oakes-Amesia cryptantha* convinces me that it is referable to the earlier described genus *Sphyrastylis*. With this transfer, the known geographical distribution of the genus *Sphyrastylis* includes Colombia and Panama.